



# Civil Society and Health

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# Overview

- What is Civil Society?
- Why discussing Civil Society
- What are the benefits of Civil Society
- Types of Civil Society and the health and health system related actions it can produce



## Examples of civil society organizations:

Activist groups, charities, civic groups, campaigns, sports clubs, social clubs, community foundations, community/local associations, consumer organizations, cooperatives, churches, cultural groups, environmental groups, foundations, lobbies, men's groups, policy institutions, political parties, private voluntary organizations, professional associations, religious organizations, social associations, social enterprises, support groups, trade unions, voluntary associations, women's groups.



# What is Civil Society

- Negative definition: Neither state nor market (nor Family)
  - Civil Society Organizations working at the interface of states and markets
- Positive definition: Autonomy and constituency
  - Who has the power to choose and dismiss its leader
  - Who has the power to stipulate its statutes and operating by-laws?
  - What is its economic base?
  - Who has the power to determine its mandate?



# Why researching and discussing Civil Society



## HEALTH 2020

A European policy framework  
and strategy for the  
21st century





# What are the benefits of Civil Society?

- Empowerment
- Service delivery
- Commitment
- Flexibility
- Participation in policy
- Credibility



# Types and Actions of Civil Society Organizations

Activity		Constituency									
		Interest groups			Communities					International	other
		Causes	Economic	Professions	Faith-based	Identity based	Local	Social	Health-related	International NGOs	Other
<b>Policy</b>	Evidence	(ch4)(MC1)(ch8)		(ch5)(ch7)			(ch6)	(ch6)	(MC3)		
	Policy development	(MC1)(MC4)	(MC4)	(MC4)				(MC4)	(MC3)		
	Advocacy	(ch4)(ch8)					(ch6)	(ch6)(MC7)(MC8)	(ch4)(MC3)		
	Mobilization	(ch4)(ch8)(MC2)(ch10)		(MC5)			(ch6)	(MC5)(MC7)(MC8)			
	Consensus-building	(ch4)	(ch9)	(ch5)(ch9)							
	Watchdog/ accountability	(ch10)(ch4)						(ch10)			
<b>Service</b>	Services to members	(ch10)	(ch10)				(ch10)	(ch10)			
	Services to public	(ch7)(ch8)	(ch10)	(ch7) (MC5)	(ch6) (MC6)	(ch10)(ch6) (MC6)		(MC5)(ch10)	(ch4)		
<b>Governance</b>	Standards			(ch5)							
	Self-regulation			(h9)							
	Social partnership		(ch9)	(ch9)							

Source: Authors' elaboration



Ex

# Civil Society and Health

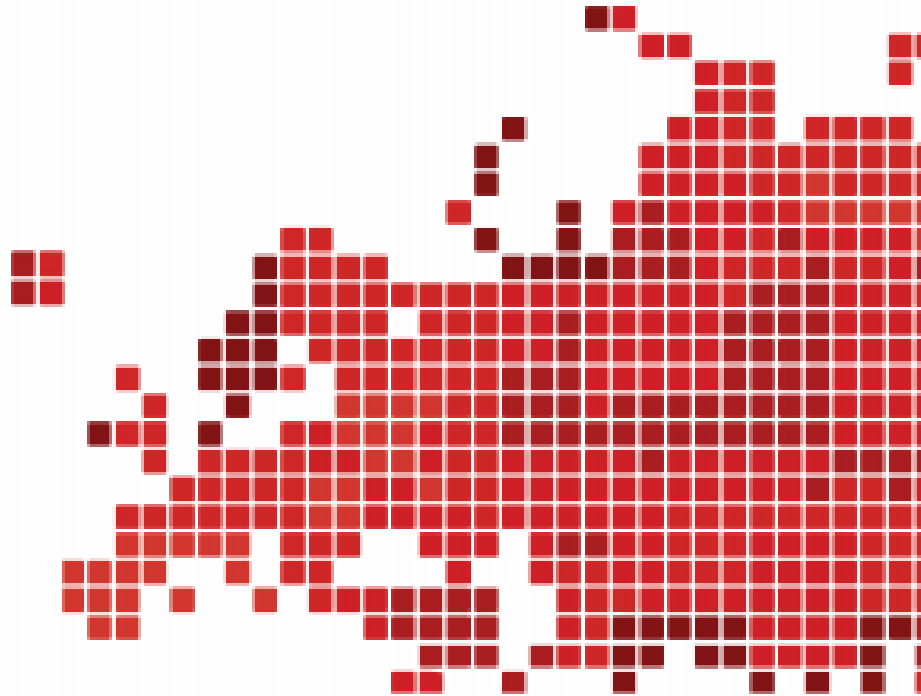
48  
Health Policy Series

## Contributions and Potential

Edited by  
Scott L. Greer  
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Gabriele Pastorino  
Monika Kosinska

### Case studie

- Tobacco c
- Pharmace making EU
- Food banl
- Asylum se in Turkey
- HIV/AIDS Federatio
- Social Par
- The Dutch approach



### dies

- Control in Slovenia
- Punishment in
- Access to
- Migration from Belgium
- Research in the EU
- Free movement
- Health care in Germany
- Health care in Poland
- Health care in Romania and
- Health care for disabled persons
- Health care in Bosnia and Herzegovina







# Programme

- **Welcome**, Clemens Auer and Josep Figueras
- **Rules of the Game**, Josep Figueras
- **The role of CSOs in health promotion, prevention and protection**, Vytenis Andriukaitis
- **Keynote**, Matthias Wismar
- **CSO-stories**, Wanjiku Kamau, Wendy Yared, Freek Spinnewijn, 1) Kiti Kajana Phillips
- **Adding the state**, Natasha Azzopardi-Muscat
- Vesna-Kerstin Petric
- **Round table/group discussion**
- **Plenary and wrap-up**



## Round table discussion

- Please agree on a facilitator and a rapporteur at your table.
- Please discuss at your table:
  - Examples for the role of civil society for health and health systems in your country
  - Is the context in your country conducive to working with civils society (registration, regulation, transparency etc.)
  - What are the Instruments for engagement between the government/state and Civil Society Organization (CSO platforms, contracts, grants, projects etc.)
- Please report back to the plenary